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in the *Lymexylon* and *Hylecætus*; in the Hymenoptera (*Cynips*); in the Diptera (*Phasia*). The dimorphism in the Dipterous genus *Phasia*, discovered by Loew, is very remarkable. Having seen his specimens, I may be permitted to add here a written communication by Mr. Loew, sent to me some years ago and still unpublished: "In the genus *Phasia* every species has two male forms; one similar to the female, and another much larger, with the wings broader and more colored, and usually the body more colored. The two forms fly at the same time and unite with the same form of females. The genital parts of the larger males are in shape and size identical with those of the smaller males. There exist some intermediate forms of males, and it is sometimes, in certain species, possible to form a complete series, which seems to unite the two different forms. I say seems, because I have never seen a male which I hesitated to place in one of the two forms."

I have noticed here the occurrence of dimorphism in the insects to show how variable in the different families and genera is the mode of dimorphism, even from that observed in the *Astacidae*. Perhaps a closer examination will disclose even some difference in the sexual parts in certain dimorphic insects, and it now seems probable that some forms, heretofore described as distinct species, will be hereafter recognized as only dimorphic variations. Still, it is possible that very different facts are to-day united under the same name of dimorphism.

Certainly the discovery of a dimorphism in another part of the *Articulata*, viz., in the *Crustacea*, leads us to suppose that it will be found also among the worms.

THE LIFTED AND SUBSIDED ROCKS OF AMERICA.*—The author's name is well known from his admirable paintings and portraits of Indian life and physiognomy. Catlin's "North American Indians," was one of the wonder books of our childhood and youth, sharing the interest of Irving's *Astoria*, Cooper's *Leather Stocking Tales*, and Tanner's *Narrative*, those manuals of Indian craft and hunters' cunning that every boy delights in reading; and leading them all in careful detail, and distinguished from all in rich, pictorial embellishment.

We turn with a degree of sadness to the present little volume, and wonder how the author could have brought himself to publish such scientific nonsense. The author has been a great traveller over the American Continent, on both hemispheres. He has studied the faces and habits of the various savage tribes he met, and from his frequent references, has evidently read the works of Dana, Lyell, and other geologists, and yet here is the result of his orographical and anthropological lucubrations. To explain the formation of mountain chains he supposes that they are due to the rush of great masses of water in the crust of the earth. He accounts for the Gulf-stream by a subterranean stream under the Rocky mountains, many times larger and twice as long as the Mississippi, which together met a similar one from under the Andes. The three "debouch unseen into the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico;" and undermine the Antilles, in the author's glowing words "a part (and probably the glory) of the Andes," which went down in the commotion of floods and volcanoes, the floods moving northwards and thus forming the Gulf-stream. Such a "cataclysm of the Antilles," naturally disturbed the minds of the people dwelling in the Quitos and Cotopaxis of the then Antilles. Our author gravely proceeds to tell us how the unhappy race became distributed northwards, and our quotation will give a fair idea of the author's capacity for dealing with such subjects. "In the turmoil and flood of the elevated waters, the Gulf-stream first bursting out of the sunken Gulf of

* By George Catlin. London, Trubner & Co. 1870. 12mo, pp. 228.

Mexico, and travelling at a pace which modern days have seen nothing of, swept off the *débris* of sinking and dying humanity in their canoes and on rafts, from the smoking chaos in which they were left, landing them on the coasts of Florida, Newfoundland, and perhaps (which would have been as probable) on the coasts of Scandinavia and Ireland." * * * "Throwing out, as it were, by explosion, the shattered fragments of [Aztec] primitive civilization to the savage nations of the globe."

In Appendix C, Mr. Catlin, with reason, protests against the discredit thrown on his statements regarding the Mandan religious ceremonies, by Mr. Schoolcraft, and memorializes Congress for simple justice, by ordering copies of his *O-kee-pa*, (published by Messrs. Trübner & Co.) to be distributed to the same libraries as Schoolcraft's work, which was evidently plundered from Catlin. We would suggest that Mr. Catlin has nothing to fear from Schoolcraft's heterogeneous and illy digested volumes, which do no credit to the Congress that ordered their publication.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.*—By his annual report we should judge that Professor Hitchcock was pushing on the work of the survey with diligence and success. Much attention has been paid to that indispensable means of geological research, a good topographical map, and Mr. G. L. Vose, one of the assistants, has "taken a large number of observations for the purpose of fixing the exact position of as many of the high mountain peaks as possible." "He has also taken accurate sketches of the outlines of all the mountains in the horizon as seen from Chocorua and Kearsarge." He also describes Mt. Carrigain, one of the least known of the White Mountains, and one most desirable to visit, for the grandeur of its notch. Mr. J. A. Huntington has made a preliminary exploration of about six hundred and seventy square miles in the north part of Coös County, and besides gives an account of his winter's occupation of the summit of Mount Moosilauke.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.†—This long established journal—which has from its commencement been the leading vehicle for the original papers of American scientists—will be continued* after the close of the present year, as a MONTHLY JOURNAL. This increased frequency of publication will meet a wish often expressed by authors, for a more rapid interchange of views, and an earlier knowledge of the progress of research. We hope that the friends and patrons of science will aid in promoting its wider circulation.

* Second Annual Report upon the Geology and Mineralogy of the State of New Hampshire. By C. H. Hitchcock. 1870. 8vo, pp. 37. With a geological map.

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